63.9

YATES' 1935 GARDEN & FARM CALENDAR

Suggestions for average climates

(SUCH AS WHERE ORANGES THRIVE)

Where frosts are severe, Spring sowings should be made a month or so later, and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES
'SEEDSMAN SYDNEY'

ARTHUR YATES & Co LTD
SEED MERCHANTS AND GROWERS
184-186 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

ADDRESS LETTERS
BOX 2707 C.G.P.O. SYDNEY.

Notes for March

MARCH is one of the busiest months in the year, and is one of the best months to sow Sweet Peas—the ground should be well prepared and deeply dug, using plenty of lime and well-rotted manure; special attention is drawn to Yates' Collection of the Best Twelve varieties. As the summer annuals finish, clear the old plants away and dig deeply in preparation for replanting. As real gardening weather is now coming on, study carefully the very full list of recommendations for this month. Select the kinds of Vegetables and Flowers you prefer and turn to pages 25 to 31 for the particular varieties—Yates suggest all popular sorts. Keep slugs and snails away from your seedling beds with lime or tobacco dust. Antirrhinums (Snapdragons) require a fairly dry not over-rich soil with plenty of lime; our strains contain a number of very fine colours only recently introduced. Stocks must have a well-drained soil, fairly stiff for preference; do not overwater them. Carnations like a gritty, well-drained soil, and are very partial to lime. This is the main planting month for the beautiful spring flowering bulbs—Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Freesias, Sparaxis, Muscari (Grape Hyacinth), etc., they thrive in light leaf mould soils in a semi-shady position. Excepting Tulips, they may also be grown indoors in pots, or in china bowls without drainage, if a special compost (write for price) is used; When grown in this way keep them in a cool, dark place till growth is well started. Couch Lawns will now be losing their colour, and it is an excellent plan to make a light sowing of a winter grass, such as Creeping Bent Grass. If well watered the seed will wash down into the couch and soon sprout. Roses should be yielding autumn flowers — water and cultivate regularly. If mildew appears, spray at once with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur; wood ashes stirred in round the plants are also beneficial.

MARCH, 1935.						
Sun.	..	3	10	17	24	31
Mon.	..	4	11	18	25	
Tue.	..	5	12	19	26	O
Wed.	..	6	13	O20	27	Full
Thu.	..	7	14	21	28	Moon
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29	20th
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30	

17th: St. Patrick's Day. Holiday. Q'ld.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The weather is now becoming more favourable for gardening. A last sowing of French Beans can be made in districts where early frosts are not experienced. Potato Onions, Tree Onions, and Shallots are generally available this month. The bulbs of the former increase like Potatoes, while the small Tree Onion bulblets grow into fair sized Onions. Aphis on Cabbage and Cauliflowers are best treated by spraying with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate, while Arsenate of Lead is suitable for the Cabbage Moth and the Green Grub. Successive sprayings will probably be necessary. Seedling beds should be dusted with Tobacco Dust as a protection against slugs and snails; "265" Snail Exterminator is also excellent for the purpose. In all but cold districts make regular sowings of Peas every four weeks till the spring.

Iceland Poppies. Yates' Sunbeams strain is outstanding for size of bloom, length of stem, and robust habit.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

MARCH

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

BEANS (Broad)
BEETROOT
CABBAGE
CARROT
†CAULIFLOWER
†CELERY
CRESS
KOHL RABI
LEEK
LETTUCE
MUSTARD
ONIONS (Early varieties)
PARSLEY
PARSNIP
PEAS
RADISH
SPINACH
SWEDES
TURNIP

Roots, Tubers, etc.

POTATO-ONIONS
SHALLOTS
TREE ONIONS

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

*ACROCLINIUM
AGATHEA
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM
AMMOBIUM
ANCHUSA
*ANEMONE
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
AQUILEGIA (Columbine)
ARCTOTIS
BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
BRACHYCOME
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
CAMPANULA
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA (Cornflower)
*CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual)
CINERARIA
*CLARKIA
CYNOGLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
ERIGERON
FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
GLADIOLI
GLOBE AMARANTH
*GODETIA
GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
*HELICHRYSUM
*HOLLYHOCK
HONESTY
*HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
IPOMOPSIS
*LARKSPUR
*LEPTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD
MATHIOLA
MEDEOLA
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS
MUSK
*NASTURTIUM
*NEMESIA
NEMOPHILA
NIEREMBERGIA
NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)
*PANSIES
PEA (Everlasting)
*PHLOX
PLATYCODON
POLYANTHUS
*POPPIES (all varieties)
PRIMROSE
†PRIMULA
†*PRIMULA MALACOIDES
*PYRETHRUM
*RANUNCULUS
*RHODANTHE
*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS
*STATICE
*STOCKS
*SWEET PEAS (For Shows, sow middle March)
*SWEET WILLIAM
TORENIA
*VERBENA
VINCA
VIOLA
VIOLETS
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
VISCARIA
*WALLFLOWER

†Must be sown in cool frames.

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ANEMONE
ANOMATHECA
AGAPANTHUS
ALSTROEMERIA
BABIANA
BRODIAEA
CYCLAMEN
CROCUS
CRINUM
DAFFODILS (Narcissus)
FREESIA
HIPPEASTRUM
HYACINTHS
IRIS (Bulbous)
IXIA
LACHENALIA
MONTBRETIA
MORPHIXIA
MUSCARI
NERINE
ORNITHOGALUM
RANUNCULUS
SCILLA
SNOWFLAKE
SPREKELIA
STERNBERGIA
TULIP
VALLOTA
WATSONIA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

CAMELLIAS
CARNATIONS
FUCHSIAS
GERBERAS
PELARGONIUMS
PENTSTEMONS
VIOLETS
LAWN GRASS
CITRUS FRUITS
ALL EVERGREEN SHRUBS

FARM SEEDS

Sow now for Winter Fodder. See Back Cover.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for April

FLOWERS for spring blooming not already sown should be put in without delay. Seedlings previously raised should be planted out as soon as large enough, they then become established before the ground becomes cold; choose dull weather and wet ground round roots thoroughly before planting. Early sown Sweet Peas will now be throwing out their tendrils and should be supported by bushy twigs until they reach the wire netting or other main support. April is an ideal month for planting Roses, also Evergreen Shrubs, Citrus Trees, Strawberries, and Violets; leaflet on the "Cultivation of Strawberries" sent on request. Nasturtium seed should be sown direct in the permanent position, they flower best in a fairly poor soil. Freesias, Ixias, Sparaxis, etc., are beautiful spring flowering bulbs and are specially useful for planting in large quantities in grassy banks which do not have to be cut. The springtime effect is really beautiful. Perennial Climbers will have ceased growing, and may be trimmed lightly for shape, etc. Tuberous Begonias will be dying off now; when ready lift the bulbs and store in dry sand in a cool place under cover. As your seedlings in the nursery bed grow up, transplant them wider apart if necessary before putting them out in the permanent position; plenty of light and air is necessary to make sturdy plants.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This is a good time to sow early varieties of Cabbage to mature about August-September. Early varieties of Celery, which will have been raised in the late summer, should now be put out in rich soil in trenches 6 to 9 inches deep; as the plants grow fill the soil in gradually to blanch the stems. This is the main planting month for Brown Onions. They like a well-worked soil, which should be quite free from any fresh manure. The application of Yates' Plant Food or No. 6 Mixed Fertilizer will be beneficial. A rich, well-manured bed should be prepared for Rhubarb, roots of which will be available from next month till about August, but early planting is recommended. Asparagus roots will also be available during this period—"Asparagus Growing" leaflet on application. Main sowings of Broad Beans should be made during this and next month; it is a good plan to pinch out the tops of Broad Beans (they are excellent cooked like Spinach), and the practice forces the plants to set the Beans lower.

ON THE FARM.

Pasture improvement and better fodder crops mean bigger returns. We are pleased at all times to make up specifications for pastures, and to select suitable fodder crops.

APRIL, 1935.

Sun. ..	..	7	14	21	28	
Mon...	1	8	15	22	29	
Tue. ..	2	9	16	23	30	
Wed...	3	10	17	24	..	○
Thu. ..	4	11	○18	25	..	Full
Fri. ..	5	12	19	26	..	Moon
Sat. ..	6	13	20	27	..	18th

19th: Good Friday. **22nd:** Easter Monday. **23rd:** Additional Holiday, Vic., Tas., and W.A. **25th:** Anzac Day, Holiday all States.

Schizanthus Wisetonensis Hybrids. Well called poor man's orchid. Butterfly-like flowers, of most delicate colouring.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

APRIL

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

BEANS (Broad)
BEETROOT
CABBAGE (early varieties)
CARROT
CRESS
ENDIVE
HERBS
KOHL RABI
LEEK
LETTUCE
MUSTARD
ONIONS (all varieties)
PARSLEY
PARSNIP
PEAS (early varieties)
RADISH
SPINACH

Roots, Tubers, etc.
GARLIC
POTATO-ONIONS
SHALLOTS
TREE ONIONS
TURNIP

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
AMMOBIUM
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
BRACHYCOME
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
CAMPANULA
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA (Cornflower)
*CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual)
*CLARKIA
CYNOGLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA (African Golden Daisy)
ERIGERON
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)
*GODETIA
GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
*HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)
*HOLLYHOCK
HONESTY
*HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
*LARKSPUR
*LEPTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD
MATHIOLA (Night Scented Stock)
MEDEOLA (Smilax)
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)
MUSK
*NASTURTIUM
*NEMESIA
NEMOPHILA
NIEREMBERGIA
NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)
*PANSIES
PEA (Everlasting)
*PHLOX
PLATYCODON
POLYANTHUS
*POPPIES (all var.)
PRIMROSE
†PRIMULA
†*PRIMULA MALACOIDES
*PYRETHRUM (Golden Feather)
*RHODANTHE
*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid)
*STATICE
*STOCKS
*SWEET PEAS
*VERBENA
VINCA
VIOLA
VIOLETS
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*VISCARIA
*WALLFLOWER

†Must be sown in cool frames.

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ANEMONE
ANOMATHECA
AGAPANTHUS
ALSTROEMERIA
BABIANA
BRODIAEA
BILBERGIA
CALLA
CROCUS
CYRTANTHUS
DAFFODIL (Narcissus)
FREESIA
HEMEROCALLIS
HYACINTH
IRIS (all classes)
IXIA
KNIPHOFIA
LACHENALIA
MONTBRETIA
MORPHIXIA
MUSCARI
ORNITHOGALUM
PANCRATIUM
SCHIZOSTYLIS
SCILLA
SNOWFLAKE
SPREKELIA
TULIP
TULBAGHIA
VALLOTA
WATSONIA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

CARNATIONS
PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)
PENTSTEMONS
ROSES
VIOLETS
EVERGREEN SHRUBS
CITRUS FRUITS
LAWN GRASS

FARM SEEDS

What to Sow—see Calendar at back.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for May

THIS is perhaps the best month to plant deciduous Shrubs and Fruit Trees. Early planting enables the roots to take hold of the soil before the coldest part of winter. Towards the end of the month pruning of the early stone fruits, such as peaches, may be commenced. Members of the Lily family should be planted in an easterly position sheltered from hot westerly winds; established clumps that have become too thick should be separated and replanted. Dianthus (Pinks) are an excellent subject for warm dry positions; they flower throughout the summer and, although biennials, they should be discarded after the first season and raised again each autumn. This is a good month to raise Lobelia for planting out in early spring after frosts; the Lobelia pendula, a trailing variety, is well worth growing for hanging baskets in the bush-house or window boxes in sheltered positions. Pentstemons should be cut well back as the flowering finishes. The fibrous-rooted Bedding Begonia will have finished flowering; although perennial, they should be discarded and fresh seedlings raised in the early spring. Cannas and Chrysanthemums may be lifted now and heeled-in in an odd corner under some dry litter. Dahlia tubers may be lifted and stored in dry sand under cover until the spring. Perennial Asters should be lifted and divided up if too thick. Rose planting may be continued. All seedlings of spring flowering plants should be planted out as soon as large enough, while the ground is still warm.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Continue to cultivate all growing crops to conserve moisture and keep out the weeds. Keep a sharp watch for Black Aphis on Broad Beans, and, if necessary, spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate, adding Soft Soap or some other suitable spreader. Well-grown Cabbage and Cauliflower plants will be benefited by the application of a small handful of Bone Dust or Yates' Plant Food to each plant, which should be forked in lightly and well watered; this may be followed by regular applications of weak liquid manure. Cauliflowers in particular will stand an almost unlimited amount of feeding. Brussels Sprouts will now be nearing maturity, and the buds or sprouts should be used while young and sappy; they will not stand on the plants for long without losing their tenderness, except perhaps in very cold, frosty districts. A further sowing of Onions may be made and the variety Odourless is recommended for those for whom the ordinary varieties are too strong. If the earlier sown Onions appear to be running to seed or growing too thick in the neck, bend the necks over close to the bulb, as this will check the rush of sap and often enable good crops to be gathered.

MAY, 1935.

Sun.	..	5	12	19	26	
Mon.	..	6	13	20	27	
Tue.	..	7	14	21	28	
Wed.	1	8	15	22	29	O
Thu.	2	9	16	23	30	Full
Fri.	3	10	17	24	31	Moon
Sat.	4	11	O18	25	..	18th

1st: Labour Day. Holiday Brisbane and Perth. 24th: Empire Day.

Antirrhinum. Nothing can excel Yates' Giant Large Flowered Antirrhinum. Particularly noted for size of spike and range of colour.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

MAY

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

BEANS (Broad)
BEETROOT (early sorts)
CABBAGE (early sorts)
CARROTS
ENDIVE
HERBS
KOHL RABI
LEEK
LETTUCE
MUSTARD
ONIONS (Brown varieties)
PARSLEY
PARSNIP
RADISH
TURNIPS

Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List).
ASPARAGUS
GARLIC
HERBS
RHUBARB

All Popular Varieties of YATES' RELIABLE SEEDS are obtainable in your own Town. Buy from our Local Distributor.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CARNATIONS
CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Tricolor
*DIANTHUS
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
*GODETIA
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
*LARKSPUR
*LINARIA (Toad Flax)
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD
*MIGNONETTE
*PANSIES
*PHLOX
*POPPIES (all varieties)
*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*STATICE (Sea Lavender)
*SWEET PEAS
*VERBENA
*WALLFLOWER

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ANEMONE
AGAPANTHUS
ALSTROEMERIA
BILBERGIA
CALLA
CYRTANTHUS
DAFFODIL (Narcissus)
FREESIA
GLADIOLI
HEMEROCALLIS
IRIS (Flag and Japanese)
IXIA
KNIPHOFIA
LILIUM
LILY OF VALLEY
LACHENALIA
MONTBRETIA
MORPHIXIA
ORNITHOGALUM
PANCRATIUM
RANUNCULUS
SCHIZOSTYLIS
SCILLA
SNOWFLAKE
SPREKELIA
TULIP
TULBAGHIA
VALLOTA
WATSONIA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

CARNATIONS
PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)
PENSTEMONS
ROSES
VIOLETS
STRAWBERRY PLANTS
LAWN GRASS

TREES and SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ALL FRUIT TREES
CITRUS FRUITS
ENGLISH TREES
HEDGE PLANTS
PINES (for shelter)
LOGANBERRIES
SHRUBS
ALL DECIDUOUS TREES may now be put in.

FARM SEEDS

Continue laying down Pasture Grasses and Clovers. This is a good time to establish Lucerne. Ask for Yates' Current Prices.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for June

THIS is a good month to overhaul the garden generally. Towards the end of the month, in districts not subject to heavy frosts and in situations not exposed to cold Southerly and Westerly winds, Roses may be winter pruned and sprayed with Harbas for the prevention or killing of scale fungi. As pruning tends to start soft new growth, it should be delayed for three or four weeks if the Roses are growing in an exposed situation, where the young shoots are likely to be damaged. When spraying, the surface soil should be drawn away from the base and the whole plant covered with spray. (See July notes for further hints on pruning Roses.) This is the best month for pruning deciduous Fruit Trees (not Citrus), and deciduous Ornamental Trees, the latter should be cut back to keep them shapely, and any surplus wood trimmed from the centres. There is a good article on pruning fruit trees in our Garden Guide, 1/–, post free, or we can send a more extended work by Mr. J. A. Allen (Department of Agriculture), for 3/6 post paid, a very valuable guide for this important work. Immediately after pruning, the fruit trees should get a thorough spraying with Yates' Harola (Lime Sulphur) or Harbas. Bouvardias should be cut well back, and Geraniums should be pruned to induce fresh growth; this makes them flower more freely. Mesembryanthemums which have become woody and unshapely should be replaced by cuttings which may be struck now. Hardy annuals and perennials as they become large enough for planting should be put out in the borders. Keep the borders weeded and free from snails; Grant's "265" Snail Killer is an effective remedy.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All vacant ground should be dug deeply and left in a rough condition to allow the frosty weather to sweeten it for Spring planting; a surface dressing of lime is recommended. Towards the end of the month a good planting of Potatoes should be made in the warmer districts choosing a northerly aspect if possible—an instructive leaflet on "Potato Growing" will be sent on request. Except in frosty districts, Cabbages should be used as soon as they are matured, otherwise they may run to seed. Kohl Rabi will be about ready now; cook and serve them in the same manner as Turnips. Sow a line of Broad Beans every few weeks for succession.

Did you try Hotkaps last season?—the wonderful invention for protecting Spring sown crops! Write for illustrated leaflet. They are waterproofed paper cones that protect the young plants from frosts, sun and insect pests and also conserve moisture and act as a miniature hothouse for each plant.

A NOTE ABOUT VARIETIES.

On each monthly page we invite gardeners to allow us to help in the selection of varieties; for this purpose we include on pages 25–31 a miniature catalogue of the most popular and best recommended sorts. Select your varieties and ask for them by name.

JUNE, 1935.

Sun. ..	..	2	9	16	23	30
Mon...	..	3	10	○17	24	
Tue. ..	..	4	11	18	25	
Wed...	..	5	12	19	26	○
Thu. ..	..	6	13	20	27	Full
Fri. ..	..	7	14	21	28	Moon
Sat. ..	1	8	15	22	29	17th

3rd: King's Birthday. **22nd:** Coronation Day, Bank Holiday, W.A. **23rd:** Prince of Wales' Birthday.

Dianthus. Yates' Single Hybrid Dianthus. For showy borders, can hardly be beaten. Most easily grown.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

JUNE

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

BEANS (Broad)
CABBAGE (early sorts)
ENDIVE
LETTUCE
MUSTARD
ONIONS (Brown varieties)
PARSLEY
PEAS
RADISH
TOMATOES (in frames)
TURNIPS

Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List)
ARTICHOKE
ASPARAGUS
GARLIC
HERBS
RHUBARB

YATES' GARDEN GUIDE.
The most valuable Handbook for Home Gardeners.
Price, 1/-, Post Free.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

In cold climates the following should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring.

*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CANDYTUFT
*CARNATIONS
*DIANTHUS
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
*GODETIA
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
*LARKSPUR
*LINARIA (Toad Flax)
*LOBELIA
*MARIGOLD
*MIGNONETTE
*PHLOX
*POPPIES (all varieties)
*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*STATICE (Sea Lavender)
*SWEET PEAS
*VERBENA
*WALLFLOWER

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ANEMONE
AGAPANTHUS
ALSTROEMERIA
BILBERGIA
CALLA
CYRTANTHUS
GLADIOLI
HEMEROCALLIS
IRIS (Flag and Japanese)
KNIPHOFIA
LILIUM
LILY OF VALLEY
MONTBRETIA
PÆONIES (cool climates)
PANCRATIUM
SCHIZOSTYLIS
SPREKELIA
TIGRIDIA
TUBEROSE
TULBAGHIA
VALLOTA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

CANNAS
PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)
PENTSTEMONS
ROSES
STRAWBERRIES
LAWN GRASS

TREES and SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ALL FRUIT TREES
CITRUS FRUITS
ENGLISH TREES
HEDGE PLANTS
LOGANBERRIES
PINES (for shelter)
GRAPE VINES
SHRUBS
ALL DECIDUOUS TREES may now be put in.

FARM SEEDS

Less need be sown per acre when Yates' Machine-dressed and Tested Farm Seeds are used—see Farm Calendar at back.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for July

IN pruning Roses the object is to relieve the plant of all dead or exhausted wood, to preserve shape, and to induce a vigorous new growth. Tall, vigorous growers should be pruned lightly, otherwise the result will be an extra strong growth and few flowers. Aim to secure a well-balanced, shapely bush. Make an upward slanting cut just above an outward pointing eye. It is important to remove any briar suckers, which usually come away at or below ground level, by digging down and cutting or breaking them out completely from their source ; this applies especially to standard roses. Winter pruning of Roses should be completed during July, except in cold districts. In heavy soils a dressing of lime will benefit them, followed about three weeks later with a layer of horse or cow manure forked into the surface soil. Dig in some well-rotted stable manure around trees and shrubs, or give each plant a dressing of Bone Dust. Summer Fruit Trees should get Yates' Plant Food or No. 6 Mixed Fertilizer. Citrus Trees like top dressings and bush scrappings and No. 12 Mixed Fertilizer, the usual application being about 1 lb. of fertilizer to each year of the tree's age up to a maximum of about 10 lbs. per tree. Finish all pruning and spraying this month. Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur applied at full strength will prevent Leaf Curl of Peaches in the Spring ; it is useless to spray later when trees are in leaf. As the Pansies come into flower feed them with weak liquid manure ; if Thrip is prevalent spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate, particularly underneath the leaves. Sweet Peas should be in full growth; if any yellowing of the foliage occurs spray with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur, 1 pint to 50 of water. Grapes should now be shortened back to good, sound, mature wood, leaving only strong spurs well spaced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This is the main planting time for Potatoes; they thrive in new ground, but where this is not available the land should be well prepared and wood ashes spread along the trenches, or failing this a dressing of any good fertiliser containing Potash, such as No. 5 Mixed Fertiliser. Do not overlook Jerusalem Artichokes; it is amazing how little they are grown considering they yield such enormous crops. Also remember that Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots may be planted now. First sowings of Tomato seed for an early crop can be made in frames this month, and beds should be prepared for planting them out as soon as the weather warms up a little ; clean land means clean healthy Tomatoes. Keep Onion beds free from weeds; a further sowing of these can still be made if an early variety is chosen. Put in large sowings of Peas, choosing early and late varieties for succession. Those interested in large scale vegetable production should ask our local distributor, or write to Yates, Sydney, for a copy of the Current Price List whenever they are on the market for Vegetable Seeds, Peas and Beans, etc., by weight. The home gardener is well advised to purchase a copy of Yates' Garden Guide (1/–), written entirely for Australian conditions; also small booklets on the growing of Onions, Tomatoes, Sweet Peas are available gratis, and contain many useful hints.

JULY, 1935.

Sun. ..	..	7	14	21	28	
Mon...	1	8	15	22	29	
Tue. ..	2	9	O16	23	30	
Wed...	3	10	17	24	31	O
Thu. ..	4	11	18	25	..	Full
Fri. ..	5	12	19	26	..	Moon
Sat. ..	6	13	20	27	..	16th

Larkspur. We have selected the choicest tints for our special Rainbow mixture. This is the popular tall, branching type.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

JULY

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

- CABBAGE (early varieties)
- MUSTARD
- ONIONS (Brown varieties)
- PEAS
- RADISH
- RHUBARB
- TOMATOES (in frames)
- TURNIPS

Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List).

- ARTICHOKE
- ASPARAGUS
- GARLIC
- HERBS
- POTATOES
- RHUBARB

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

In cold climates the following should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates, defer sowing until Spring.

- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- BEGONIA (Tuberous)
- BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
- *CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CANDYTUFT
- *CARNATIONS
- *DIANTHUS
- *GAILLARDIA
- GEUM
- *GODETIA
- *GYPSOPHILA
- HELIOTROPE
- *LARKSPUR
- *LINARIA (Toad Flax)
- *LOBELIA
- *MARIGOLD
- *MIGNONETTE
- *PHLOX
- *POPPIES (all varieties)
- *SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
- *STATICE (Sea Lavender)
- *SWEET PEAS
- *VERBENA
- *WALLFLOWER

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- AGAPANTHUS
- ALSTROEMERIA
- BILBERGIA
- CALLA
- CYRTANTHUS
- GLADIOLI
- IRIS (Flag and Japanese)
- KNIPHOFIA
- LILIUMS
- LILY OF VALLEY
- PÆONIES (cool climates)
- SCHIZOSTYLIS
- SPREKELIA
- TIGRIDIA
- TUBEROSE
- TULBAGHIA
- VALLOTA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- CANNAS
- PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)
- PENTSTEMONS
- ROSES
- STRAWBERRIES
- LAWN GRASS

TREES and SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- ALL FRUIT TREES
- CITRUS FRUITS
- ENGLISH TREES
- HEDGE PLANTS
- LOGANBERRIES
- PINES (for shelter)
- GRAPE VINES
- SHRUBS

ALL DECIDUOUS TREES may now be put in.

BUY ROSES, PLANTS, ETC., through our Packet Seed Distributors.

FARM SEEDS

Yates' Machine-dressed and Tested Farm Seeds give quick and even germination—see Calendar at back, and ask for prices.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for August

THE kinds of seeds that can be sown in this month depend largely on climate and situation. If frosts are likely, delay sowings of summer growing plants until next month. If autumn sowings were missed, seeds of many of the hardy flowers may be sown direct in the position where they are to grow for a late spring flowering. This is a good time to overhaul bush-house and verandah pot plants. Most of them are best repotted each year; a light gritty soil enriched with a little well-decayed leaf mould is best. Do not use a pot any bigger than is necessary, and provide good drainage. Verandah plants should be put out in the open overnight in rainy weather; this freshens them up wonderfully. Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias may be planted out now, they do best in a bush house, but may also be grown on a sheltered shady verandah or inside an easterly window if the room is airy. This is a good month for planting Gladioli, and if you are interested write for our descriptive list and cultural pamphlet. Cannas thrive in a heavy rich damp situation and make wonderful mass effects in roomy gardens. Perennial Phlox should be divided up if too thick. Strawberries should be mulched with some good compost and a little bonedust. Feed Violas with liquid manure and keep all old flowers picked. Sow Mignonette seed direct where it is to grow as it does not transplant well. As Chrysanthemums throw up their new shoots break them off at the base and strike them in a warm, moist sandy soil; these make much better flowering plants than the old clumps. Rose planting should be completed this month, especially Standards, which should be well-established before warm weather.

AUGUST, 1935.

Sun. ..	..	4	11	18	25	
Mon...	..	5	12	19	26	
Tue. ..	..	6	13	20	27	
Wed...	..	7	O14	21	28	O
Thu. ..	1	8	15	22	29	Full
Fri. ..	2	9	16	23	30	Moon
Sat. ..	3	10	17	24	31	14th

5th: Bank Holiday, N.S.W.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In the warmer districts sowings of all tender Summer Growing Vegetables can now be made in the open, but in cold districts they should be delayed for another few weeks. Build up earth round growing crops of Potatoes to increase the crop. Plant out Tomatoes when about six inches high, protect at night in case of frost, and put a strong six-foot stake to each plant. Keep Broad Beans well picked to prolong cropping period. Frequent sowings of Lettuce should be made at short intervals to ensure a constant supply of crisp young green-stuffs. Make a good sowing of Carrots, using a short variety if soil is shallow, otherwise the half-long varieties are suitable; also plant Parsnips (write for leaflet on the cultivation of these crops). It is a good time to separate any over-grown clumps of Herbs, stir the ground up around them and give them a dressing of manure or bonedust. Rhubarb clumps should be divided up and replanted about every three years, mulch them well with a good compost and water well to start growth.

Lupins. The various shades obtainable in the Annual Lupins offer a wide choice in this very useful and beautiful section.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

AUGUST

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

- ASPARAGUS
- BEETROOT
- CARROT
- CAPE-GOOSEBERRY
- CELERY
- CRESS
- HERBS
- LEEK
- LETTUCE
- MUSTARD
- PARSLEY
- PARSNIP
- PEANUTS
- PEAS
- RADISH
- RHUBARB
- SILVERBEET
- TOMATOES (in frames)
- TURNIPS

Roots, Tubers (see Yates' Current Price List)

- ARTICHOKE
- ASPARAGUS
- CHOKOS
- HERBS
- POTATOES
- RHUBARB

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

- *ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)
- AGERATUM
- ALONSOA
- AMMOBIUM (Everlasting)
- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- ARCTOTIS
- *ASTERS
- BEGONIA (Tuberous)
- BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)
- *CALENDULA
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CANDYTUFT
- *CARNATIONS
- *CENTAUREA (for cool climates only)
- *CHRYSANTHEMUM
- *DELPHINIUM
- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
- DIMORPHOTHECA (African Golden Daisy)
- *GAILLARDIA
- GEUM
- GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)
- *GYPSOPHILA
- *HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)
- *HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
- *LARKSPUR
- *LUPINS
- *MARIGOLD
- *MIGNONETTE
- PEA (Everlasting)
- *PHLOX
- *POPPIES (Cold districts only)
- *SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
- *STATICE (Sea Lavender)
- *STOCKS (Cold climates only)
- TORENIA
- *VERBENA
- *WALLFLOWER (Annual)
- *ZINNIA (in warm climates)

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- ACHIMENE
- AGAPANTHUS
- BEGONIA
- CALADIUM
- GLADIOLI
- GLOXINIA
- IRIS (Flag and Japanese)
- LILIUM
- SCHIZOSTYLIS
- SPREKELIA
- TIGRIDIA
- TUBEROSE
- TULBAGHIA
- VALLOTA

TREES and SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

All Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Hedge and Climbing Plants should be planted by end of month.

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- ROSES
- PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)
- PENTSTEMONS
- LAWN GRASS

FARM SEEDS

There is yet time for sowing Lucerne and Pastures. Ask for Yates' Current Price List.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for September

MOST of the more tender annuals for summer bedding should now be sown in a sheltered seed bed. Choose a moist sheltered bed for the fibrous-rooted Bedding Begonias. Tree Begonia plants are now available and are very suitable for the bush-house or an easterly position in the open in mild districts. Phlox are one of the finest bedding plants for colour masses during the summer ; they may be sown direct in the permanent position if kept moist while germinating, but if raised in the nursery bed they should be transplanted while in their second or third leaf. For Geraniums choose a soil neither over-rich nor too moist, otherwise they do not flower freely. When putting out Dahlia tubers have the soil well enriched with rotted manure and bonedust to a depth of 12 or 18 inches; set a strong six-foot stake to each tuber when planting. From this month on to November is the time to plant Chrysanthemums to ensure that glorious Autumn display. For house decoration as well as for garden display, the dainty singles and semi-singles are excellent. If caterpillars appear on Grapes, spray with Arsenate of Lead. Mulch Strawberries with straw or dry litter to keep fruit off ground. This is a good time to apply Sulphate of Ammonia to Couch Lawns to kill weeds; follow it up two or three weeks later with a top-dressing of clean light soil of a nature which will not set when wet—write for leaflet, "Lawn Making and Maintenance." Pruning and thinning out of Citrus Trees should now be attended to—see Yates' Garden Guide for further particulars. Keep all spent flowers picked off Lupins and Iceland Poppies to prolong the flowering period. Spray Roses with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur every ten days if mildew is in evidence. To prevent Codlin Moth, spray Apple, Pear, and Quince Trees with Arsenate of Lead as soon as the petals begin to fall. Make successive sprayings every few weeks until the fruit is nearly ripened. This is the time to order Passion Fruit plants—write for leaflet on their culture.

SEPTEMBER, 1935.

Sun. ..	1	8	15	22	29	
Mon...	2	9	16	23	30	
Tue. ..	3	10	17	24	..	
Wed...	4	11	18	25	..	○
Thu. ..	5	12	19	26	..	Full
Fri. ..	6	○13	20	27	..	Moon
Sat. ..	7	14	21	28	..	13th

26th: Melbourne Agricultural Show Day, Holiday Melbourne.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All the Summer Crops can now safely be put out in all but exceptionally cold districts. A few New Potatoes can be dug now, but the crop will not mature properly until about late November. If the plants show any signs of Blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. Sow a row of Radishes every few weeks for succession throughout the Summer ; these should be used while young and tender. Be careful not to overwater Tomatoes, especially with overhead sprinklers, which are apt to induce disease ; a good watering every two or three weeks is sufficient if followed by regular cultivation. If troubled with pests or diseases, consult the recommendations on inside back cover

Phlox. There is no better flower for mass colour display in summer. Make large sowings of Yates' Derwent Phlox.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

- ASPARAGUS
- BEANS (French and Wax)
- BEETROOT
- CAPE-GOOSEBERRY
- CAPSICUM
- CARROTS
- CELERY
- CRESS
- CUCUMBER
- EGG PLANT
- HERBS
- LEEK
- LETTUCE
- MELONS
- MUSTARD
- PARSLEY
- PARSNIP
- PEANUTS
- PEAS
- PUMPKINS
- RADISH
- RHUBARB
- SILVER BEET
- SPINACH
- SQUASH
- SWEET CORN
- TOMATO
- TURNIP
- VEGETABLE-MARROW
- CHOKO (Tuber), 1/-

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

- *ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)
- AGERATUM
- ALONSOA
- *AMARANTHUS
- AMMOBIUM (Everlasting)
- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- ARCTOTIS (White African Daisy)
- *ASTERS
- *BALSAM
- BEGONIA (both classes)
- BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)
- *CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CANDYTUFT
- *CARNATIONS
- *CELOSIA (Feathered Cocks-comb)
- *CENTAUREA (cool climates only)
- *CHRYSANTHE-MUM
- *COCKSCOMB (Dwarf)
- *CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf Morning Glory)
- *DAHLIA
- *DELPHINIUM
- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
- DIMORPHOTHECA (African Golden Daisy)
- *ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
- *GAILLARDIA
- GEUM
- GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)
- *GYPSOPHILA
- HELIOTROPE
- *HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)
- *HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
- KOCHIA (Mock or Summer Cypress)
- *LARKSPUR
- *MARIGOLD
- MATRICARIA (Camomile)
- *MIGNONETTE
- *NASTURTIUM
- *PETUNIA
- *PHLOX
- PHYSALIS
- POINCIANA (Bird of Paradise Flower)
- *POPPIES (for cold districts)
- *PORTULACA
- *RHODANTHE
- RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant)
- *SALPIGLOSSIS
- SALVIA
- *SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
- *STATICE
- *SUNFLOWER
- TITHONIA (Mexican Sun-flower)
- TORENIA
- *VERBENA
- *VISCARIA
- *ZINNIA

CLIMBER SEEDS

6d. packet, except where marked.

- ARISTOLOCHIA (The Dutchman's Pipe)
- BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA
- CALAMPELIS
- CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine)
- COBOEA SCANDENS
- CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory)
- DOLICHOS
- GOURDS
- IPOMOEA
- KUDZU VINE
- LOPHOSPERMUM
- MANDEVILLEA
- MAURANDIA
- MINA LOBATA
- PASSION VINE
- PHASEOLUS (Snail Flower)
- PHYSIANTHUS
- TACSONIA, 6d. and 1/-
- THUNBERGIA, 6d. and 1/-
- TROPOEOLUM CANARIENSIS (Canary Creeper)

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- ACHIMENE
- AGAPANTHUS
- BEGONIA
- CALADIUM
- DAHLIA
- GLADIOLI
- GLOXINIA
- SPREKELIA
- TIGRIDIA
- TUBEROSE
- TULBAGHIA
- VALLOTA

PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- BEGONIAS
- CHRYSANTHEMUMS
- GERBERAS (African Daisy)
- PENTSTEMONS
- PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)
- PERENNIAL PHLOX
- LAWN GRASS
- CITRUS (all var.)
- PASSION FRUIT

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for October

CHOOSE a sunny warm position for such plants as Petunias, Salvias, Portulaca, Zinnias, etc. Weeds will need constant attention at this season. Amaranthus are well worth growing for their brilliant foliage—the tall varieties at the back of the border and the new dwarf varieties near the front. Prepare the soil well for Chrysanthemums with well-rotted compost and bonedust; firm the soil well before and after planting—this induces healthy hard-wooded growth. Portulaca is an excellent subject for a hot, dry position; they are very attractive grown in the crevices of brick paths or paving stones. Keep the young spring growth of Delphiniums well protected from slugs and snails; feed them at intervals with liquid manure. Aquilegia (Columbines) as they flower and Bouvardias as they spring into growth should be mulched and kept moist. Carnations will need disbudding and keeping moist to fill the buds that are remaining. Anemone and Ranunculus bulbs may be lifted as the plants die down; store them till autumn. Some magnificent new colours have been introduced in Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppies)—sow direct in the permanent position, as they do not transplant well. If the seed pods are kept regularly pinched off the annuals the flowering period is considerably lengthened. A few of the most popular varieties of roses are now available, grown in pots for late planting. This is a good month to start all climbers from seed; Mina lobata, an annual, and Thunbergia Gibsoni, a perennial, are two good sorts. Sowings of Lawn Grass seed should not be made after this month, as it is difficult to germinate during the hot weather.

OCTOBER, 1935.

Sun. ..	..	6	13	20	27	
Mon...	..	7	14	21	28	
Tue. ..	1	8	15	22	29	
Wed...	2	9	16	23	30	O
Thu. ..	3	10	17	24	31	Full
Fri. ..	4	11	18	25	..	Moon
Sat. ..	5	O12	19	26	..	12th

7th: Eight Hours' Day, Holiday, Sydney.
9th: Eight Hours' Day, Holiday, Adelaide.
9th: Perth Agricultural Show Day, Holiday, Perth.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Garden pests are generally very active during this month, and regular sprayings should be made of Yates' Nicotine Sulphate for Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider, etc., and of Arsenate of Lead for all leaf-eating pests such as Pumpkin Beetle, Caterpillars, Grubs, or Snails; for rust on Beans use Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur. The side laterals of Tomatoes should be pinched out at the main stem, but do not remove any leaves from the main stem itself; give a light sprinkling of bonedust or superphosphate, or each, half and half, and cultivate the soil well. If weather dry, give plants a good soaking about every ten days. If Tomatoes show signs of Blight or leaves shrivelling, spray with Bordeaux Mixture; in fact, it is a safeguard to do this every three or four weeks. For Beetroot choose a light friable soil; do not use fresh manure. Leeks require a very heavily-manured soil and should be planted in drills several inches deep so that they may be hilled in and blanched during growth. Keep all Beans well picked to prolong cropping period. Mustard and Cress are delicious for salads or sandwiches; always sow the Cress a week earlier than the Mustard.

Celosia. Celosia Thompsoni Mixed. Gorgeous feathery blooms of the most glowing colours. Plant in warm positions and water well.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

OCTOBER

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

ASPARAGUS
BEANS (French and Wax)
BEETROOT
CAPE-GOOSEBERRY
CAPSICUM
CARROT
CELERY
CRESS
CUCUMBER
EGG PLANT
HERBS
LEEK
LETTUCE
MELONS
†Raise in Seed Beds.
MUSTARD
PARSLEY
PARSNIPS
PEANUTS
PEAS
PUMPKINS
RADISH
RHUBARB
†SILVER BEET
SQUASH
SWEET CORN
†TOMATOES
TURNIPS
VEGETABLE-MARROW
SWEET-POTATO PLANTS (See Catalogue)

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

*AMARANTHUS
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
*ASTERS
*BALSAM
BEGONIA (Fibrous Rooted)
BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
*CARNATION
*CELOSIA (Feathered Cockscomb)
*COCKSCOMB (Dwarf)
*CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf Morning Glory)
*COSMOS
*DAHLIAS
*DIANTHUS
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
KOCHIA (Mock or Summer Cypress)
*MARIGOLD
MATRICARIA (Camomile)
*MIGNONETTE
*NASTURTIUM
*PETUNIA
*PHLOX
PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern Plant)
*PORTULACA
POINCIANA (Bird of Paradise Flower)
*RHODANTHE
RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant)
*SALPIGLOSSIS
SALVIA
*SUNFLOWER
TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)
*VISCARIA
*ZINNIA

CLIMBER SEEDS

6d. packet, except where marked.

ANTIGONON
ARISTOLOCHIA (The Dutchman's Pipe)
BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA
CALAMPELIS
CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine)
COBOEA SCANDENS
CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory)
DOLICHOS
GOURDS
IPOMOEA (Cardinal Creeper)
IPOMOEA (Moon Flower)
KUDZU VINE
LOPHOSPERMUM
MANDEVILLEA
MAURANDIA
MINA LOBATA
PASSION VINE
PHASEOLUS (Snail Flower)
PHYSIANTHUS (The Moth Plant)
TACSONIA, 6d. and 1/-.
THUNBERGIA, 6d. and 1/-.
TROPOEOLUM CANARIENSIS (Canary Creeper)

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ACHIMENE
AGAPANTHUS
BEGONIA
CALADIUM
DAHLIA
GLADIOLI
GLOXINIA
SPREKELIA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
DAHLIAS
COLEUS
PERENNIAL ASTERS
SALVIA
LAWN GRASS

FARM SEEDS

Sow for Green Feed in case it turns dry. See Calendar at back, and ask for Prices.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for November

THE rush of spring bloom will now be over and as the old flowering plants are removed the vacant ground should be deeply dug and renovated with good compost; after planting, a mulch of similar material should be spread on the surface to keep ground cool and prevent evaporation during the hot season. Choose a partially shaded border when putting out Asters. Do not overlook French Marigolds for masses or ribbons of colour during the summer. Choose a rich warm position for Zinnias, where they can receive regular watering. Spray with Arsenate of Lead if any pests are eating the young Dahlias, otherwise the main shoots are likely to be damaged. If warm humid weather is experienced, dust your Carnations regularly with Lime or Sulphur, as rust is likely to attack them under these conditions; as the plants complete their flowering, cut well back and mulch to induce fresh growth for next winter flowers. Two or three weeks after they finish flowering Antirrhinums may be cut well back to induce fresh growth. Established Passion Fruit Vines should now have the young laterals pruned back to within a foot of the main leaders if a winter crop is desired. Evergreen Shrubs which have finished their spring flowering may be pruned lightly to maintain good shape and healthy growth. Hyacinth, Daffodil and Freesia Bulbs may be lifted as they die back; where the two latter have been growing in naturalised conditions in grass, cutting or scything may be again started—it is not necessary to lift the bulbs. Remove all faded blooms and seed pods from roses that have finished blooming; stems which have borne flowers may be lightly cut back to two or three eyes. Water them regularly to produce fresh growth and mulch to keep the roots cool.

NOVEMBER, 1935.						
Sun. ..	..	3	10	17	24	
Mon...	..	4	○11	18	25	
Tue. ..	..	5	12	19	26	
Wed...	..	6	13	20	27	○
Thu. ..	..	7	14	21	28	Full
Fri. ..	1	8	15	22	29	Moon
Sat. ..	2	9	16	23	30	11th

4th: Holiday, Tasmania. 5th: Melbourne Cup Day.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The weather will be getting very hot now and most crops will require a good watering once a week. Use a good sprinkler and let the water soak well in for an hour or so in each plot. Dig in any spent crops provided they are free from disease; if not, burn off, and keep ground well worked to prevent evaporation and keep down the weeds. It is a good plan to make a sowing of late maturing varieties of Tomato and transplant into the beds about Christmas. If any Wilt appears in your tomatoes burn the plants immediately and lime the soil round the affected area. Short early Carrots should be used as soon as ready, but the longer later varieties will stand in the ground several weeks. White Onions sown in the late summer should be lifted as soon as they are hard and sound and stored in a cool, airy place. Keep Spinach Beet leaves well picked to maintain growth; it is advisable to snap them off rather than cut them. Make sowings of Beetroot and Carrots every few weeks for succession.

Zinnias. Plant Zinnias for brilliant Summer blooms. Yates' Giant Double Mixed, and Yates' Brilliant Giants are without equal.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

NOVEMBER

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

*BEANS (French and Wax)
*BEETROOT
CAPSICUM
*CARROT
†CAULIFLOWER
*CRESS
CUCUMBER
EGG PLANT
HERBS
LEEK
*LETTUCE
MELONS
*MUSTARD
*PEAS
PUMPKINS
*RADISH
†SPINACH
SILVER BEET
SQUASH
SWEET CORN
†TOMATOES
*TURNIPS
VEGETABLE-MARROW
SWEET POTATO PLANTS (See Catalogue)

†Raise in Seed Beds.

*Small sowings of these should be put in for succession. Cultivated in this way and used in their young stage, delicious fresh Vegetables and Salads can be had all the year round.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

*AMARANTHUS
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
*ASTER
*BALSAM
BEGONIA (Fibrous Rooted)
BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)
*CARNATION
*CELOSIA (Feathered Cockscomb)
*COCKSCOMB (Dwarf)
*CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf Morning Glory)
*COSMOS
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA (African Golden Daisy)
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
*GAILLARDIA
KOCHIA (Mock or Summer Cypress)
*MARIGOLD
MATRICARIA (Camomile)
*PETUNIA
*PHLOX
POINCIANA (Bird of Paradise Flower)
*RHODANTHE
*PORTULACA
RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant)
*SALPIGLOSSIS
SALVIA
*SUNFLOWER
TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)
*ZINNIA

CLIMBER SEEDS

6d. packet, except where marked.

ANTIGONON
ARISTOLOCHIA (The Dutchman's Pipe)
BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA
CALAMPELIS
CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine)
COBOEA SCANDENS
CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory)
DOLICHOS
GOURDS
IPOMOEA (Moon Flower)
IPOMOEA (Cardinal Creeper)
KUDZU VINE
LOPHOSPERMUM
MANDEVILLEA
MAURANDIA
MINA LOBATA
PASSION VINE
PHASEOLUS (Snail Flower)
PHYSIANTHUS (The Moth Plant)
TACSONIA, 6d. and 1/-.
THUNBERGIA, 6d. and 1/-.
TROPOEOLUM CANARIENSIS (Canary Creeper)

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

BEGONIA
BRUNSVIGIA
DAHLIA
GLADIOLI (Cool Climates)
GLOXINIA
SPREKELIA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

BEGONIAS
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
DAHLIAS (Green Plants)
PERENNIAL ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisies)
PALMS AND FERNS

Chrysanthemums should be planted without delay.

FRUITS

(For Prices, see Yates' Annual.)

BANANAS
GUAVAS
CUSTARD APPLE (Tropical)
PLANTAIN (Tropical)
PAWPAWS (Tropical)
PASSION FRUIT

FARM SEEDS

Maizes, Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, etc., grow fast in warm weather.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for December

IN the flower garden this is not an important month for sowing, but most of the summer-flowering annuals may still be raised if earlier plantings were missed or if required for successive flowering. From now on early sowings of Stocks, Iceland Poppies and Pansies are often made, particularly by commercial growers who wish to be "first on the market" and so realise higher prices. If sown now a good long flowering period is obtained before the winter. To assist customers we have included in this Calendar pages 25–31 a list of those varieties most favoured by growers and which have been found entirely suitable for average Australian conditions. Make your selection and ask for them by name. Regular attention should be given to watering, weeding, cultivating and spraying as the circumstances demand. Hollyhocks are often attacked by rust on the undersides of the leaves—Bordeaux Mixture is a suitable spray. Annual climbing plants will be making quick growth and should be trained carefully on their supports. Remove all old flowering stems from Gaillardias and Dianthus, and mulch and water well to maintain growth and flower production. This is an excellent time to plant Dahlias; rooted green plants of most of the varieties are available. As Watsonias finish flowering they may be lifted and separated if too thick. Carefully remove all runners on Strawberry plants, except those to be rooted for propagation.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

If the weather is hot and dry, as it usually is during this month, give each plot a good watering once a week. A good mulch of stable manure can be added. It is wonderfully helpful, saving liquid manure and keeping the ground cool. Potatoes should be dug and stored in a cool dry place as soon as they have ripened off, otherwise if left in the ground and any prolonged rain is experienced they are likely to make second growth. French Beans can still be sown. This is the ideal month for sowing Cauliflower seeds for planting out later on—write for leaflet on Cauliflower Growing; keep the young plants in the beds free from pests by spraying with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate or Arsenate of Lead. Do not make the beds too rich, and thin out the plants to three or four inches apart, the aim being to obtain hardy, stocky plants that will stand transplanting during the hot weather. Those who live in cold districts where regular winter frosts are experienced should not neglect to make a sowing of Brussels Sprouts; they are a delicious vegetable for winter use. Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, Pumpkins, and all vine crops should be sprayed at intervals with Arsenate of Lead to prevent damage by Pumpkin Beetle; use Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur if mildew appears.

DECEMBER, 1935.

Sun. ..	1	8	15	22	29	
Mon...	2	9	16	23	30	
Tue. ..	3	O10	17	24	31	
Wed...	4	11	18	25	..	O
Thu. ..	5	12	19	26	..	Full
Fri. ..	6	13	20	27	..	Moon
Sat. ..	7	14	21	28	..	10th

25th: Christmas Day. **26th:** Boxing Day, Holiday, N.S.W., Vic., Q'ld., W.A., and Tas. **27th:** Additional Holiday, Vic. and W.A. **28th:** Proclamation Day, S.A.

Portulaca. Provides a dazzling show in hot dry situations, in crazy paving, etc. Order Yates' Sunnybank mixture.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Yates' Annual (General Catalogue) — Yates' Current Price List of Agricultural and Pasture Seeds—Dahlia and Chrysanthemum List (in season), also the following Booklets:—Tomato Growing for Profit, How to Grow Onions, Lucerne, etc. All above Free on request.

Yates' Garden Guide (for Amateurs), 1/–, post free.

Yates' Grassland and Green Crop Farming, 1/–, post free.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

DECEMBER

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

- BEANS (French and Wax)
- BEETROOT
- †BORECOLE
- †BROCCOLI
- †BRUSSELS-SPROUTS
- †CABBAGE
- CARROT
- †CAULIFLOWER
- CRESS
- CUCUMBER
- EGG PLANT
- HERBS
- LETTUCE
- MELONS
- MUSTARD
- PARSNIP
- PEAS
- PUMPKINS
- RADISH
- SILVER BEET
- SQUASH
- SWEET CORN
- †TOMATOES
- TURNIPS
- VEGETABLE-MARROW
- Roots, Tubers, etc.
- SWEET POTATOES (Rooted Cuttings)

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

- *ALYSSUM (Sweet Alice)
- *AMARANTHUS
- †*ANEMONE
- *ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
- *ASTERS
- *BALSAM
- BEGONIA (Fibrous Rooted)
- BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)
- *CALLIOPSIS
- *CARNATIONS
- CINERARIA
- *CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf Morning Glory)
- *COSMOS
- *DIANTHUS
- DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
- *GAILLARDIA
- *HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
- KOCHIA (Mock or Summer Cypress)
- MATHIOLA (Night Scented Stock)
- *PHLOX
- †*POPPIES (Iceland)
- *PORTULACA
- †PRIMULA
- †*PRIMULA MALACOIDES
- †*RANUNCULUS
- †*SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid)
- †*STOCKS
- *SUNFLOWER
- *SWEET PEAS
- TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)
- *WALLFLOWER
- *ZINNIA

†Must be sown in cool frames.

FLOWER BULBS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- BRUNSVIGIA
- CYCLAMEN
- GLADIOLI (Cool Climates)
- HIPPEASTRUM
- NERINE
- SPREKELIA
- STERNBERGIA

PLANTS, Etc. (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

- BOUVARDIAS
- DAHLIAS (Green Plants)
- PENTSTEMONS
- PERENNIAL PHLOX
- PERENNIAL ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisy)

All Popular Varieties of YATES' RELIABLE SEEDS are obtainable in your own Town. Buy from our Local Distributor.

FARM SEEDS

Japanese Millet is one of the quickest-growing summer catch crops. Ask for Yates' Prices.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for January

THIS and February are the best months to sow Iceland Poppies, Cinerarias, Pansies, Stocks, Lupins, also Gladioli bulbs to flower in the cool autumn weather. Choose rich, well-drained soil in an open sunny position for Bouvardias and supply plenty of moisture while in growth. If grubs appear on the Asters regular dustings with Lime or Arsenate of Lead powder are effective. Asters, Zinnias, and Dahlias should receive regular watering and liquid manure as they come into flower. Dahlias must be disbudded to obtain large flowers. Vary the kind of liquid manure used and have your ground thoroughly wet before applying. Amaranthus will now be showing their full colour and revelling in the hot weather. Pick up and destroy all fallen and bad fruit lying about the orchard to prevent the spread of the fruit fly. Spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate for Red Spider and Thrip on Chrysanthemums, or with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur if rust is troublesome. Remove all dead flowers from Salvias to keep them in full flower. Roses should be kept mulched and well watered; stems which have finished flowering may be shortened back to two or three eyes, but on no account must severe pruning be carried out during the summer. From now until March is the best time for potting Cyclamen for bush house or verandah cultivation, and Hippeastrums can now be planted in pots, tubs, or open ground.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Clean up and dig in all old, spent plants, but burn any that are diseased. Dig all unoccupied land and leave in rough condition for summer fallow, at the same time give a good dressing of lime. Regular cultivation and mulching should be practised this month. This is an ideal time to sow all varieties of Cabbage; when the young plants are strong enough, transplant in richly prepared beds. Should aphis be bad, spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate and Arsenate of Lead to keep them clean and healthy. Plant out Cauliflowers in dull weather in well-prepared rich friable soil; once established, force them along with liquid manure every week or ten days. To avoid transplanting, sow Lettuce seed thinly in rows in the permanent position, and when established thin out to about a foot apart; this crop needs rich soil and must never suffer from want of water. To grow Celery successfully thorough attention to the preparation of the soil and to the after-treatment is essential — (See Yates' Garden Guide). Parsley will need plenty of water during the hotter months; if possible, it should be grown alongside some moist spot near a tap or spring. If wanting show quality fruit of Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, etc., clean, dry litter should be placed under and over the fruit to prevent staining or scalding. This is an ideal time to make a main sowing of Swede Turnips; when they mature in the winter they may be dug and stored like Potatoes. Tomatoes will now be fruiting heavily, and any surplus should be made into sauce, pickles or jam.

JANUARY, 1936.

Sun. ..	..	5	12	19	26	
Mon. ..	..	6	13	20	27	
Tue. ..	..	7	14	21	28	
Wed..	1	8	15	22	29	○
Thu. ..	2	○ 9	16	23	30	Full
Fri. ..	3	10	17	24	31	Moon
Sat. ..	4	11	18	25	..	9th

1st: New Year's Day. **2nd:** Additional Holiday, Vic. and W.A. **26th:** Australia Day, held **Jan. 27th** in all States.

Yates' Early Flowering Sweet Peas. Vigorous, free flowering, glorious colours, and easily grown.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

JANUARY

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

BEANS (French and Wax)
BEETROOT
†BORECOLE
†BROCCOLI
†BRUSSELS-SPROUTS
†CABBAGE
CARROTS
†CAULIFLOWER
CRESS
KOHL RABI
LEEK
LETTUCE
MUSTARD
PARSNIP
PARSLEY
PEAS
RADISH
†SPINACH
SWEDES
†TOMATO, early varieties, in mild climates.
TURNIP

Roots, Tubers, etc.
POTATOES

†Raise in Seed Beds.

All Popular Varieties of YATES' RELIABLE SEEDS are obtainable in your own Town. Buy from our Local Distributor.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

*ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)
AGATHEA
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM (Sweet Alice)
AMMOBIUM
ANCHUSA
†*ANEMONE
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
†AQUILEGIA (Columbine)
ARCTOTIS (White African Daisy)
BEGONIA (Fibrous Rooted)
*CALENDULA (Broad-leaved Marigold)
*CARNATION
CINERARIA
*CONVOLVULUS (Dwarf Morning Glory)
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
GAILLARDIA
IPOMOPSIS
*LEPTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD
MATHIOLA (Night-scented Stock)
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)
*NEMESIA
†*PANSIES (Small sowings)
*PHLOX
†*POPPIES (Iceland)
†*PRIMULA MALACOIDES
†*RANUNCULUS
†*SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid)
†*STOCKS
*SUNFLOWER
*SWEET PEAS
*SWEET WILLIAM
VIOLA
VIOLETS
*WALLFLOWER
*ZINNIA

†Must be sown in cool frames.

FLOWER BULBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

BRUNSVIGIA
CYCLAMEN
CLIVIA
CRINUM
HIPPEASTRUM
NERINE
SPREKELIA
STERNBERGIA

PLANTS, Etc.

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

BOUVARDIAS | PENTSTEMONS | PERENNIAL PHLOX | PALMS

FARM SEEDS

Prepare for sowings of choice Pastures; Yates have the best strains and varieties—see Farm Calendar at back.

LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

Notes for February

DURING this and next month main sowings of all the winter and spring flowering subjects should be made; early sowings are recommended firstly to allow a long growing period before the winter and secondly to allow time for replacing in the event of loss from one cause or another. Anemone and Ranunculus are excellent for cutting and massing. Violas are extremely showy as an edging or ribbon border, while Lupins provide a great quantity of flowers for cutting, and should be sown in their permanent position, as they do not transplant well. The hardy varieties (Hartwigii) are more resistant to slugs and snails than the old smooth-leaved sorts. Chrysanthemums will require heavy disbudding, while occasional feeding with liquid manure will make larger flowers. Keep all dead flowers and seed pods picked off the summer flowering annuals, which should now be in full flower. When raising Iceland Poppy seeds choose a cool, shady spot and keep the box covered with hessian until they germinate. The seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil with a flat board. This is a good time to spray Citrus Trees with Harbas for the various scale pests with which they are so often infested.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Keep the hoe going to conserve moisture, and have a plentiful supply of liquid manure on hand to feed growing crops. Liquid manure can be made by dissolving Floraphos, Nitrate of Soda or Sulphate of Ammonia in water, but preferably by suspending a bag of cow manure in a cask of water, diluting the liquid to the colour of strong tea before applying. Soil should always be thoroughly wet before liquid manure is applied. Make last sowings of the late-maturing Cabbages and Cauliflowers. If early-grown plants appear stunted it may be due to club-root; these plants should be removed and burned and lime dusted around the affected area. Kohl Rabi requires the same kind of treatment as Cabbages, but liquid manure is unnecessary. If Seed Potatoes are available make a planting for late crop, dusting Yates' Plant Food or No. 5 Mixed Fertiliser along the drills. The early White Onions may be sown now, given a well-worked, friable soil, free from fresh manure; Onions must be kept well weeded during their early growth. Brown Onions sown the previous autumn will now be maturing; leave them in the ground until properly hard and sound, and then lift and store in a cool, airy place: it is preferable to hang them on string. Pick Sweet Corn cobs as soon as the tassel starts to wither; do not allow them to become old. When sowing Peas place a few sticks or low bushes along each row for support. On old land that will not be required for several months, or on new land that is not in good physical condition for intensive gardening, it is a good plan to sow a leguminous green manure crop to improve the fertility; Red Clover, Berseem Clover or Field Peas are suitable. When the crop is fully grown but still green, dig it well in and allow it to rot before bringing the land into cultivation for vegetables or flowers. Give the land a dressing of lime a few weeks before planting and apply some superphosphate with the seed.

FEBRUARY, 1936.

Sun. ..	..	2	9	16	23	
Mon...	..	3	10	17	24	
Tue. ..	..	4	11	18	25	
Wed...	..	5	12	19	26	○
Thu. ..	..	6	13	20	27	Full
Fri. ..	..	○7	14	21	28	Moon
Sat. ..	1	8	15	22	29	7th

Anemone St. Brigid. This lovely Spring flower will bloom first year from seed. Bulbs and Seeds can be planted now.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

For average climates (such as where oranges thrive). For other climatic conditions, see note on Front Cover.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. All Post Free (except Peas and Beans).

BEANS (French and Wax)
BEETROOT
†BORECOLE
†BROCCOLI
†BRUSSELS-SPROUTS
†CABBAGE
CARROTS
†CAULIFLOWER
†CELERY
CRESS
KOHL RABI
LEEK
LETTUCE
MUSTARD
ONIONS (White varieties)
ONIONS (Early Brown varieties)
PARSLEY
PARSNIP
PEAS
†SPINACH
SWEDES
TURNIP

Roots, Tubers, etc.

POTATOES
POTATO-ONIONS
SHALLOTS
TREE ONIONS

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS

Each 6d. packet. Those marked * also in 3d. packets. All Post Free.

*ACROCLINIUM
AGATHEA
AGERATUM
ALONSOA
*ALYSSUM (Sweet Alice)
AMMOBIUM
ANCHUSA
*ANEMONE
*ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)
AQUILEGIA (Columbine)
ARCTOTIS (White African Daisy)
BEGONIA (Fibrous Rooted)
BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)
BRACHYCOME
*CALENDULA (Broad-Leaved Marigold)
*CALLIOPSIS
CAMPANULA
*CANDYTUFT
*CANTERBURY BELLS
*CARNATIONS
*CENTAUREA (Cornflower)
*CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual)
*CLARKIA
CINERARIA
CYNOGLOSSUM
*DELPHINIUM
*DIANTHUS
DIDISCUS
(Blue Lace Flower)
DIMORPHOTHECA
ERIGERON
*ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Californian Poppy)
FORGET-ME-NOT
*FOXGLOVE
FREESIA
*GAILLARDIA
GEUM
GLADIOLI
GLOBE AMARANTH
*GODETIA
GRASSES (Ornamental)
*GYPSOPHILA
HELIOTROPE
*HELICHRYSUM
*HOLLYHOCK
HONESTY
*HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy)
IPOMOPSIS
*LEPTOSYNE (Yellow Marguerite)
*LINARIA
*LINUM
*LOBELIA
*LUPINS
*MARIGOLD
MATHIOLA
MEDEOLA
*MIGNONETTE
MIMULUS
MUSK
*NASTURTIUM
*NEMESIA
NEMOPHILA
NIEREMBERGIA
NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)
*PANSIES
PEA (Everlasting)
*PHLOX
PLATYCODON
POLYANTHUS
*POPPIES (Iceland)
PRIMROSE
†PRIMULA
†*PRIMULA MALACOIDES
*PYRETHRUM
*RANUNCULUS
REHMANNIA
*RHODANTHE
*SCABIOUS (Pin Cushion)
*SCHIZANTHUS
*STATICE
*STOCKS
*SWEET PEAS
*SWEET WILLIAM
TORENIA
*VERBENA
VINCA
VIOLA
VIOLETS
*VIRGINIAN STOCK
*WALLFLOWER

†Must be sown in cool frames.

FLOWER BULBS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

ANEMONE
ANOMATHECA
AGAPANTHUS
ALSTROEMERIA
BABIANA
BRODIAEA
CYCLAMEN
CLIVIA
CROCUS
CRINUM
DAFFODILS
FREESIA
HIPPEASTRUM
IRIS (Bulbous)
HYACINTHS
IXIAS
LACHENALIA
MORPHIXIA
MUSCARI
NERINE
ORNITHOGALUM
RANUNCULUS
SCILLAS
SNOWFLAKE
SPREKELIA
STERNBERGIA
TULIP
WATSONIA

PLANTS, Etc. (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

BOUVARDIAS
PENTSTEMONS
PALMS

FARM SEEDS

Ask for Yates' Current Prices, and see Calendar on Back Cover.

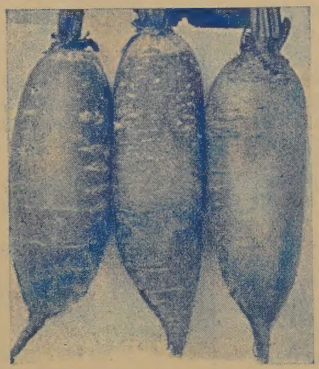
LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE THE VARIETIES

See Pages 25 to 31.

A SELECT LIST OF

YATES' POPULAR VEGETABLE SEEDS

The following comprise a very choice selection from our large complete list of Vegetable Seeds. All are of proved goodness and suitability for Australian gardens, and are highly recommended by us as established favourites. Though many excellent sorts are not included herein, we can assure the home gardener that he can depend on complete satisfaction if a choice is made from the following list, and the planting instructions on each packet followed. For Sowing times see monthly pages. Buy from our local distributors, and ask for the varieties by name. All available in large well-filled packets at 6d. each.



Beet—Yates' Obelisk.

BEANS.

Canadian Wonder.—Yates' Canadian Wonder Dwarf French Beans are specially grown to produce hardiness, and long and heavy cropping habit.

Startler Wax (Dwarf Butter).—Heavy cropping, tender and very free from stringiness.

Feltham Prolific.—The most disease-resistant Dwarf Bean grown. Heavy cropper. Our strain is recommended for all home gardens.

Yates' Epicure (Ever-bearing Stringless Runner).—Stands all climates; the best green climbing bean that can be grown. Fleshy and stringless; cooks tender. Beautiful flavour. Remarkably heavy cropper. Essential to the home garden.

BROAD BEANS.

Yates' Dreadnought Long Pod.—Very robust and heavy bearing; broad, well-filled pods.

BEET.

Yates' Turnip Rooted (Selected Early Flat Egyptian). — Quick maturing, hardy, rich colour inside and out; tender, well flavoured.

Yates' Derwent Globe. — Finest strain of crimson globe type; beautiful deep colour; very tender. A first favourite.

Obelisk.—Fairly long and thick; cooks with no waste; extra fine colour and texture; splendid for slicing.

Silver Beet. — An exceptionally fine strain of spinach beet. Cooks tender; beautiful flavour; an indispensable garden vegetable.

BROCCOLI.

Yates' Green Sprout. — Bears numerous clusters of flower buds. Comes again after cutting; use in bud stage. Cook as cauliflower; very delicate flavour, fine home garden sort.

CABBAGE.

Yates' First Early Improved.—Exceptionally quick maturing, sugar loaf shape. Tight, compact heads; wonderful eating; outstanding home garden cabbage.

Yates' Earlibal'.—Round headed, crisp and tender. Very quick maturing; another outstanding home garden sort.

Cabbage—Yates' First Early.

Succession. — An old favourite flat head type; fairly large; quick maturing for its type.

Yates' Early Drumhead. — Size and quality combined. The best of the maincrop large Drumhead types; a very high quality strain.

CARROTS.

Early Horn.—A short and very quick maturing, hardy sort. Useful for shallow ground, and easily pulled. Cooks tender and sweet flavoured.

Chantenay (Red Cored).—Thick and stump rooted. Exceptionally hardy; very bright orange scarlet with small red core; rapidly growing in public favour; will mature when others fail.

Long Intermediate (St. Valery).—The standard long-pointed carrot, selected for finest cooking qualities. A first favourite where the long-pointed type is required.

CAULIFLOWER.

Yates' Phenomenal Early.—The surest and largest heading early variety, and the most popular early cauliflower. Snow white heads of good size and wonderful quality. One of our own introductions.

Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop.—A Yates' introduction and the standard maincrop Australian Cauliflower. Self protecting, exceptionally large white heads of splendid texture. Hardy and very sure heading even in difficult seasons.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Hardy, self-protecting favourite; old standard maincrop variety.

CUCUMBER.

Apple Shaped — The original round variety, white and sweet flavoured when young; yellows with age. Quick maturer.

Yates' Crystal Apple. — Similar in form to Apple Shaped, but skin pure crystal white. Crisp eating, lasts well, does not yellow; heavy cropper and early; indispensable garden sort.

Improved White Spine.—A favourite long type, medium length, thick and solid; very prolific.

Cauliflower—Yates' Phenomenal.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Early Fortune. — An improved form of the White Spine type; rather long, more tapering; rich dark green lasting colour; firm and crisp, few seeds. The finest long Cucumber.

LETTUCE.

Yates' Iceberg.—A favourite for summer use. Compact, crisp and crinkled; leaves light pink edged.
New York.—Excellent for growing during cooler weather. The standard Drumhead sort.
Mignonette. — Hardiest of all home garden sorts for hot dry climates; small but solid; stands well under very adverse conditions; outer leaves tinged brown.
Yates' Imperial.—An outstanding sort for the particular gardener. Does best in cooler months, but can be produced throughout the year. A very large, attractive green-coloured crisp Drumhead type. The best we have seen.

MARROW.

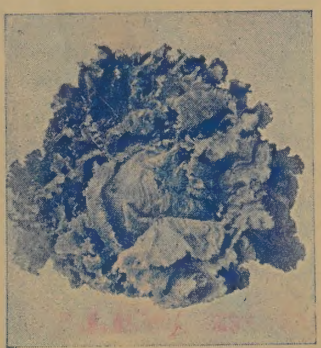
Long White Fruited Bush.—Dark green when young, yellow striped as it ripens. Good flavoured and hardy.

MELON. ROCK

Rocky Ford.—Green flesh, musk flavoured; medium size, netted skin. Carries and keeps exceptionally well.
Paul Rose.—Salmon flesh of exceptional flavour; early and good home garden kind.
Hales' Best.—Thick salmon flesh of delicious flavour. Most attractive appearance. Early and quite an outstanding Rock Melon.

MELON. WATER

Kleckley Sweets. — Dark green, large oval. Sweet, distinctive flavour. Very popular.
Yates' Market Wonder. An improved form of the large dark green oval type. Very rich red flesh of outstanding eating qualities.
Early Yates.—A Yates' introduction. The quickest maturing of all water melons and for this quality, and its excellent eating red flesh and thin rind, quite outstanding. Medium size.
Ice Cream.—A general favourite. Very productive.



Yates' Iceberg Lettuce.

ONION.

Yates' Selected Brown Spanish.—The longest keeping onion grown, and the standard sort for storing.
Yates' Hunter River Early Brown. — The quickest maturing Brown Skin; heavy cropper. Not a keeper; use as soon as matured.
Early Barletta.—An exceptionally early maturing white skin flat onion. Mild flavoured, and a favourite home garden sort.
Yates' White Imperial Spanish.—A white skin form of the famous long-keeping brown Spanish type; exceptional keeper for a white onion, with mild and tender eating qualities.

Onion—Yates' White Imperial.

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown. — The standard Parsnip, bred for exceptional cooking qualities.

PARSLEY.

Extra Curled. — Indispensable to every home garden.

PEAS.

Greenfeast.—The standard maincrop garden Pea. Our crops are grown from a very carefully selected strain.
Yorkshire Hero.—An old favourite; outstanding for flavour.
Yates' Earlicrop.—The quickest maturing garden pea. Very hardy; ready in from 6 to 8 weeks. Outstanding for home gardens.

PUMPKIN.

Yates' Queensland Blue. — Hard skin, with wonderful keeping qualities; cooks dry and rich flavoured. The standard pumpkin.
Yates' Select Crown (Sydney Type). — A fairly smooth skin large sort selected for quality and productiveness. A favourite large pumpkin; deep rich coloured flesh.

Tomato—Essential for Summer.

RADISH.

Long Scarlet. — The favourite long scarlet Radish. Exceptional flavour.
French Breakfast.—Oval, bright red, with white tip; very early. Excellent for garnishing.
Long White Icicle.—Pure white and exceedingly crisp and tender. Probably the finest eating radish for the home garden.

SQUASH.

Early White Bush. — A quick maturing summer squash of custard marrow type; shape being flat with scalloped edges; good flavoured and very productive.
Mixed Hubbard.— Hard-skinned and keeps like a pumpkin. Rapidly growing in favour. All gardeners should grow it; wonderful cooking qualities.

TOMATO.

Burwood Prize. — Has been the favourite home garden sort for many years. Thick, profuse foliage protecting the fruit. Heavy cropper. Hardy, fine appearance, and splendid flavour.
Earliana.—One of the most popular of the earlies. Heavy cropper, and hardy.
Bonny Best. — Medium - sized, smooth uniform fruit; well protected by leaves. Beautiful colour and flavour; very hardy.
Earliwinner.—A Yates' introduction. Very early, rich coloured, deep, highly flavoured fruit. The best early Tomato grown. Home gardeners should certainly include in their plantings.

TURNIP.

White Stone. — The standard round white Turnip. Our strain is bred for heavy cropping and good cooking qualities.
Yates' Flat Express.—A Yates' introduction. Almost as quick maturing as a radish. Pure white; very tender and mild. A real home garden sort.

SWEDE TURNIP.

Yates' Champion Purple Top.—The standard Swede; specially selected over many years for shape, size and wonderful cooking qualities.

YATES' FLOWER SEEDS

A Selection of Well-recommended CHOICE and POPULAR VARIETIES.
Hardy—Easily Grown—Brilliant Colours.

"Thank God for a Garden and the Gift of Flowers." No words can express more adequately the deep-seated human craving for beauty in home and surroundings, and the complete satisfying of that need by the "Gift of Flowers." Grow flowers, and yet more flowers, plant them in masses, gather them in armsful and let their wondrous beauty and fragrance delight and comfort you.

We have selected from our full list, for your guidance, the following, which comprise the majority of the most widely grown and dependable favourites. Make your choice from this list, ask for them by name, and plant according to the monthly recommendations, so that you too may enjoy the "Gift of Flowers."

Antirrhinum.

AMARANTHUS

Mixed Hybrids.—A gorgeous foliage plant for a background in the garden. A choice mixture of the most brilliant shades. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

ANEMONE

St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain.—We carefully select this each year for a wide range of colour and a good proportion of semi-double flowers. One of our most attractive spring blooms.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

ANTIRRHINUM

Giant Large Flowered Mixed.—A wonderful new class producing magnificent bold spikes of bloom carried on long stems; range of colour is excellent.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered Mixed.—This is the type to grow where heavy winds are experienced, as the plants are more stocky than the taller sorts. We offer a wide range of colour, with pink and tango shades predominating. Pkt., **6d.** and **3d.**

ASTER

Giant Crego Mixed (Wilt Resistant).—A very fine early Aster; large blooms with curled and interlacing petals.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

American Beauty Mixed (Wilt Resistant).—Probably the best type for general use. The blooms are magnificent and are produced during the later and cooler summer months. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

BALSAM

Yates' Superb Double Mixed.—A choice strain of Camellia and Rose-Flowered Balsams, comprising choice shades of Pink, Scarlet, and Salmon, as well as the blue and lilac shades, some being attractively spotted.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

CALENDULA

Orange King (Broad-leaved Marigold).—Selected for its rich colour and doubleness of flower; easily grown and a very popular flower. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Aster—American Beauty.

CALLIOPSIS

Drummondii.—An excellent subject for a warm, dry position, producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Bicolor (Tinctoria).—A sun-loving plant, producing in great profusion blooms of the richest shades of brown, maroon, crimson, and golden yellow. Very attractive. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

CANDYTUFT

Yates' Giant Flowered Hybrids.—A favourite for bedding and very useful for cutting. Mixture contains some very pleasing rose shades. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

CARNATION

Yates' Giant Bedding Mixed.—This is one of the best types for massed bedding owing to its very free flowering habit and the lovely fragrant blooms which are produced on strong, wiry stems; easily grown. Pkts., **6d.**

Margaret Mixed.—Valued on account of its beautiful clove scent, and profusion of blooming.
Pkts., **3d.**

CELOSIA

Thompsoni Mixed. — A choice strain of feathered Cockscomb which for brilliancy of colour is unequalled. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Tricolor Mixed (Painted Daisies)—Exceedingly attractive annuals producing Marguerite-like flowers of white, yellow, and red, many having a deep maroon eye.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

CINERARIA

Yates' Large Flowered Branching.—A choice strain which has been carefully selected for broad petalled bloom and a wide range of colouring, including both rich shades as well as the more delicate tints. Pkts., **6d.**

Carnation—Giant Bedding.

CLARKIA

Double Mixed. — The crimped rosette-like flowers are carried on long slender stems, and somewhat resemble Peach blossom. The colours include salmon, scarlet, rose, pink, and orange scarlet. Becoming very popular.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

COSMOS

Mammoth Single Mixed. — A choice strain of this favourite and easily grown annual.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Double Mixed.—The double Cosmos has been a popular favourite for cutting for some years, but unfortunately no strain will produce higher than about 25 per cent. of doubles. Seed offered is the very choicest procurable.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

DAHLIA

Double Mixed. — Our seed is saved from the choicest named varieties, and will produce a good percentage of first-class type blooms; the majority will be of the decorative type, but blooms of the Cactus and Paeony types also are sometimes found in this mixture. Pkts., **6d.**

Single Mixed.—Brilliant colouring and most excellent for cutting. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

DELPHINIUM

Yates' Perennial Hybrids. — A very fine strain grown and selected on our own Seed Farms. Contains a magnificent range of colour from the lightest to the deepest purple blue.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Butterfly, Deep Blue. — Should have a place in every garden, more especially of those who love blue flowers. Very prolific, and of a most attractive shade of rich deep blue. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

DIANTHUS

Yates' Single Hybrids. — Extra large single flowers of the richest colours and markings; a very fine strain. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Godetia—Tall Double.

Yates' Double Hybrids.—A hardy line for general border work, producing double blooms of the most showy colours.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Mixed Hybrids.—Includes many of the newer shades such as scarlet, copper, chrome, purple, pink and mauve. Does remarkably well in hot dry positions.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

GAILLARDIA

Grandiflora Mixed. — A choice mixture; colour ranges from deep orange to deep rich crimson. In many cases the petals are attractively tipped with golden yellow.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

GODETIA

Tall Double Mixed (Azalea Flowered).—A great improvement on old types. It is very graceful in habit, each individual bloom being like a large rosette. Excellent for cutting; lasts well.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Delphinium—Butterfly.

GYPSOPHILA

Elegans White (Grandiflora Type, Fairy Grass).—A speciality of ours; should be largely grown for mixing with other cut flowers; easily raised. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

LARKSPUR

Tall Branching Mixed. — While this seed takes a little longer to germinate than most annuals, it is well worth growing, as the abundance of bloom produced is perhaps unequalled in the garden world. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

LINARIA

Maroccana Excelsior Hybrids.— A very pretty and useful annual somewhat resembling a miniature Snapdragon. Now becoming very popular as a cut flower and for massed borders. Colouring includes yellow, pink, gold, crimson, lavender, etc.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Clarkia—Double Mixed.

LOBELIA

Crystal Palace Compacta.—For a rich deep blue border nothing can surpass this favourite annual. Dwarf habit, dark foliage. Height, 4 inches. Pkts., **6d.**

Erinus, Azure Blue.—Rather taller growing than above, and flowers lighter blue; foliage green. Excellent for borders or bedding. Height, 9 to 12 ins.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

LUPIN

Tall Large Seeded Mixed—Noted for sweetness of perfume. An excellent range of colour such as pink, blue, and mauve shades.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Tall Small Seeded Mixed.—The large Delphinium-like spikes are always greatly admired. Easily grown, and the hairy foliage of this type makes them more resistant to snails, etc.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

MARIGOLD

Guinea Gold.—One of the finest, hardiest, and most useful plants we have, both for bedding and for cutting. Thrives well in almost any climate or soil.
Pkts., **6d.**

African Tall Double Mixed.—A select strain of orange and lemon shades; large double flowers.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Tall Double French Mixed.—Noted for the richness of its deep maroon colouring. Valuable for growing for late autumn and winter use. An excellent cut flower.
Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

MIGNONETTE

Yates' Select Large Flowering.—An old favourite, renowned for its sweetness of perfume. We have paid particular attention to fragrance when making our selections. Shade varies from light to dark crimson. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

NASTURTIUM

Golden Gleam. — For hanging baskets, window boxes, or general garden work nothing can surpass

Nemesia—Strumosa.

this introduction. Splendid for indoor decoration and sweetly scented. Pkts., **6d.**

Yates' Matchless Mixture. — We know of nothing more suitable or more popular for covering old fences, out buildings, etc., than this. Range of colour is unequalled in any other plant offered. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

NEMESIA

Large Flowered Mixed.—An exceedingly fine tall strain, flowers large and of the most brilliant colourings. Colours include scarlet, rose, orange, crimson, etc. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Blue Gem (Compacta)—Colour, a delightful soft azure blue. Plants of compact habit. Excellent for edgings, window boxes, or massing. Pkts., **6d.**

PANSY

Cassier's Blotched Mixed. — A very fine strain of blotched Pansies, comprising a wide range of colour and vigorous growth. Pkts., **6d.**

Fine Mixed.—This is noted for its free flowering habit and great diversity of colouring. Hardy. Pkts., **3d.**

PETUNIA

Tall Mixed.—This is another line strongly recommended for hot dry positions. It flowers profusely through our hot summer months. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

PHLOX

Yates' Derwent Large Flowered Mixed.—Phlox should be grown in every garden; we offer one of the finest strains ever produced. Noted for its harmonious and well-balanced colouring, including such shades as vermilion, scarlet, crimson, rose, blues, salmons, lilac, and cream, many with large white eyes. Stands hot dry positions well. Pkts., **6d.**

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Fine Mixed.—A good hardy strain with a wide range of colour. Pkts., **3d.**

ICELAND POPPY

Sunbeam Mixed.—These Poppies continue their great popularity. We offer an exceedingly fine strain containing a high percentage of orange shades. Large flowers carried on extra long stems; very free flowering. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

POPPY

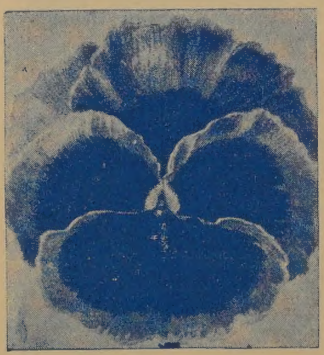
Shirley Selected Mixed.—Strongly recommended for the daintiness of colour and size of bloom. Colours are pink, red, salmon, etc. Easily grown, last well when cut. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

PORTULACA

Yates' Sunnybank Mixed. — For rock gardens, borders or crazy paths, few plants are equal to this for brilliancy of colour and ability to withstand heat and dry conditions. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

RANUNCULUS

Asiaticus, Yates' Superb Mixed. —As a cut flower this is as attractive as the rose, and as a bedding plant it is unsurpassed for general beauty. Seed germinates well if sown in a cool position. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**



Pansy—Cassier's Blotched.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Yates' Emperor Mixed.—This is one of the richest coloured flowers in our list. The gold veinings in the scarlet crimson and rose-coloured blooms, cannot be excelled in any other flower. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

SCABIOSA

Double Mixed (Pin Cushions).—A choice mixture of attractive shades; flowers are carried on long, stout, wiry stems; excellent for cutting and decorative work. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

SCHIZANTHUS

Wisetonensis New Hybrids. — Well called the Poor Man's Orchid. Curious but beautiful blooms of great diversity of colouring and markings. Easily grown either as a bush house plant or in the open borders, preferably in a sheltered position. Pkts., **6d.**

Fine Mixed.—A fine large flowering strain with an excellent range of colour. Pkts., **3d.**

STOCK

Yates' Giant Perfection Mixed.—This strain is world-renowned for its high percentage of doubles and magnificent range of colour. Vigorous branching habit. Pkts., **6d.**

Nice Giant Mixed. — Hardly so tall as above but includes a good range of colour, with a high percentage of doubles. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

SWEET PEAS

Early Flowering Mixed Hybrids. —A choice mixture of the Spencer or waved type, containing all the popular shades. We are known the world over for our Early Flowering Sweet Peas. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

VIOLA

Blue Perfection.—The finest Blue Viola for ribbon borders; early and wonderfully free flowering. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Lutea Splendens.—A good rich clear yellow, very attractive, free flowering, and makes a charming companion when grown alongside the Blue Viola listed above. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

WALLFLOWER

Single Early Flowering Mixed.—For warm districts this is the type well worth growing, very sweetly scented, free flowering. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

ZINNIA

Gold Medal Giant Dahlia Flowered Mixed.—A choice mixture of this magnificent strain. Rich colours and soft tones combine to make it the finest mixture of Zinnias for cutting and exhibition. Pkts., **6d.**

Yates' Giant Double Mixed.—A very hardy strain producing immense double flowers which are carried on stout stems; excellent colours. Pkts., **6d.** and **3d.**

Lilliput Mixed.—These are miniature or pompone flowered Zinnias, growing 12–18 inches high. Excellent for indoor decoration. Pkts., **6d.**

Zinnia—Lilliput.

Asters on our Tas. Seed Farm.

TWELVE HINTS ON RAISING FLOWER SEEDS.

1. Choose a warm but sheltered part of the garden for raising seeds, preferably with a north or easterly aspect and well protected on south and west sides.
2. Prepare small beds or shallow boxes of finely sifted rather light soil. If heavy add sand and rotted leaf mould or vegetable matter to prevent caking on top. It is necessary to use clean weed-free soil.
3. See that boxes are well drained or, if sowing in ground, raise the level of beds to ensure drainage.
4. Thoroughly soak the soil of beds or boxes so that it will not readily dry out.
5. Sow seeds lightly on surface of soil, press in gently with a flat board and cover with a **very thin** sprinkling of soil. The finer the seed the shallower the covering; rarely should it be more than ¼in. many seeds are killed through burying.
6. After seeds are planted give a very light watering with a mist-like spray, taking great care with fine seeds which are easily washed away.
7. Water regularly and with care. In other words, see to it that the soil **never** dries out, even on the surface, as it is here on the surface that the small seeds are germinating, and they require a continuance of nicely damp conditions until well up and strongly rooted.
8. During the warm months light hessian may with advantage be laid on the surface of beds until the seeds germinate. As soon as they show sign of growth remove at once to prevent damage.
9. Keep a lookout for Snails, Slugs, etc., particularly at night, when they are more readily found.
10. When transplanting, choose, if possible, a cool, moist day. The ground should have had a good soaking a day or two previously; also the seedling beds or boxes so that the soil will cling to the roots when planting out.
11. See that you obtain Yates' Packets, and that they are dated with the current year's stamp.
12. Home-grown seedlings raised as suggested are hardier, grow more readily, and produce more vigorous and better blooming plants than the usually purchased seedlings, besides which you can arrange your own colour schemes and choose the particular strains required; and all at infinitely less cost.

BULBS AND BULBOUS PLANTS

Autumn is the planting season for the ever-popular spring flowering bulbs, therefore, in February to April select your Anemones, Ranunculus, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Iris, Freezias, etc. In winter and early spring order Gladioli, Lilies, Montbretias, etc., and in springtime the Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias for bush house and pot-work.

For full descriptive lists we must refer you to Yates' Annual (owing to restrictions of space), but for those not acquainted with the different varieties, we strongly recommend our Special Collections of Assorted Bulbs at **5/–, 10/–** and **20/–**, carriage free. These comprise varieties selected for the locality where they are to be planted, and for the season in which they are ordered. If particular kinds of bulbs are preferred, we will, if requested, include if in season. All bulbs may be ordered through our Packet Seed Distributors. Look for our name on package or bag.

Daffodil.

PLANTS, SHRUBS AND TREES

Space does not permit us to give details of the many hundreds of varieties available, so, for descriptions and individual prices, we refer readers to Yates' Annual. Many growers not conversant with the different varieties prefer that we should choose for them, and we, therefore, offer and can thoroughly recommend the following Special Collections :—

ROSES

Yates' "Best Six" for 1935, 9/–. (As illustrated in colour in Yates' Annual.) Six outstanding and distinct bush roses. Carriage free. Obtainable April to August.

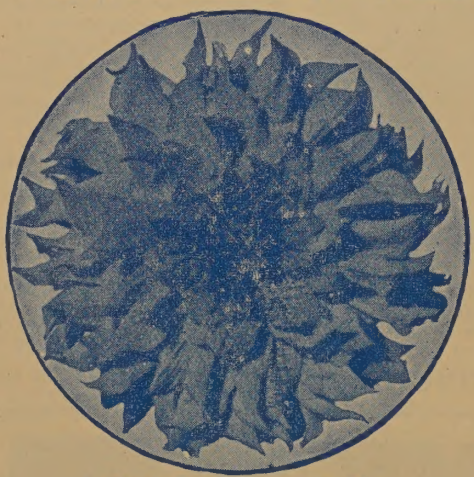
CARNATIONS.

Yates' "Best Ten" for 1935, 10/6. Carefully chosen and specially recommended sorts.

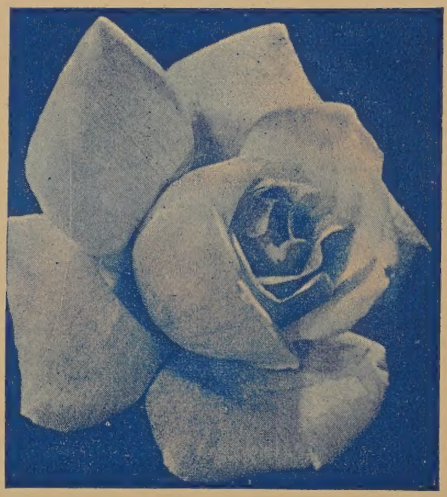
Six Choice Varieties (our selection), **5/6.** All carriage free. Obtainable March to November.

DAHLIAS.

6 Decorative, 4 Cactus, 2 Pompone (our selection) **10/–**
6 Decorative (our selection) **5/–**
6 Cactus (our selection) **5/–**
6 Pompone (our selection) **5/–**
All carriage free. Obtainable Sept. to December.



A Typical Decorative Dahlia.



Rose—the Queen of the Garden.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

12 Double Japanese (our selection) **10/–**
12 Single Type (our selection) **10/–**
6 Double Japanese (our selection) **5/–**
All carriage free. Obtainable Sept. to December.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Six Choice Shrubs (our selection) **7/6**
Twelve Choice Shrubs (our selection) **15/–**
Packing free, but freight or carriage extra. Obtainable April to September, and varieties are selected to suit locality for which ordered.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Six Hardy Varieties (our selection) **7/6**
Packing free, carriage extra. We select sorts to suit particular districts for which required. Obtainable April to September.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Six Ornamental Trees (our selection) **7/6**
Packing free, carriage extra. Obtainable April to September. Varieties selected to suit particular locality.

All Plants, Trees, and Shrubs are obtainable through our Packet Seed Distributors in your own district at quoted prices, plus carriage from Sydney, where stated as extra. Look for our name on labels.

PASTURE AND FARM SEEDS

We strongly urge on customers the wisdom of buying only the best machine-cleaned and tested samples of proved types and strains. We are noted for our strains of Lucerne, Rye Grasses, Cocksfoot, Phalaris, Red Clover, White Clover, Subterranean Clover, etc., etc., as well as our high-grade samples of Seed Oats, Barley, Rye Corn, Field Peas, Sorghums, Maize, Millets, etc. We invite inquiries as to the best varieties and mixtures for various districts and classes of land and for particular requirements, and we are pleased to give full information and quotations promptly and without obligation. Our "Grassland and Green Crop Farming" is a specially compiled handbook for all interested in Pasture Improvement and better Fodder Crops, and is well worth the small charge of 1/– post free which we make for it. All our farm seeds are despatched in branded and sealed bags.

Good Seeds mean a Big Harvest.

INSECT PESTS and FUNGOUS DISEASES

(How to know which Spray to use)

No garden lover need remain in any uncertainty about the kind of spray to use, for the rules are simple:—

1. Chewing Insects need a Poison Spray

These include caterpillars, grubs, codlin moth, pumpkin beetle, other beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, snails, slaters, etc. They live by devouring some portion of the plant, flowers or fruit. Therefore by spreading a light coating of poison over the plants, repeating it occasionally as new growth develops, the attacking insects are easily destroyed.

Arsenate of Lead is the outstanding remedy for this purpose. It may be dusted on the plants or sprayed in liquid form. One pound will make 50 gallons of spray. It can, if necessary, be mixed with contact sprays and fungicides to form an all-purpose spray.

"265" Snail Exterminator is another excellent remedy (dusted around the plants) for snails, slugs, and slaters. Chewing insects which hide in the soil are best attacked with **Vaporite**, a poisonous fumigant which kills all soil pests. Use 2 ozs. per square yard.

2. Sap-Sucking Insects need a Contact Spray

These include aphis, woolly aphis, mite, thrips, mealy bug, red spider, Rutherglen bug, Vegetable bug, scale, etc. They do not eat the plant, but insert their beaks through into the sap and drain it away. They generally swarm upon the young shoots and upon the lower sides of the leaves, which grow yellow, wilt and lose vitality.

The insects cannot be poisoned; but contact sprays, by closing their breathing organs, and by irritation, smother and kill all with which they come in contact.

The following are the best remedies, with strength to use:—

Yates' Nicotine Sulphate (1 oz. to 6 gallons).

Harola Lime Sulphur (1 gall. makes 10-40 galls. of spray). This is effective against fungous diseases as well; and for this purpose trees would need a strong mixture.

Benzole Emulsion (1 lb. to 5 gallons). This is a repelling, distasteful mixture which tends to keep insects away. It is perhaps the best one to use against the Rutherglen bug and Vegetable beetle (the green shield beetle).

Scale pests are sap-sucking insects which protect themselves with a covering of wax; they are easily destroyed by these remedies. The stronger scale insects on citrus trees, however, and mealy bug are best sprayed with **Harbas** (use 1 gallon in 20-50 gallons water, according to purpose required).

White or Indian Wax Scale may be removed by washing with 1½ lbs. **Soda** to 4 gallons warm water. February is the best month.

The chief point to remember is that contact sprays must always be repeated as often as live insects appear.

3. Fungous Diseases need a Preventive Spray

These are diseases affecting the tissues and constitution of the plants, and all are more easily prevented than cured. They include Mildew, Oidium, Black Spot, Rust, Irish Blight, Scab, Leaf Curl, etc.

The surest preventive is to commence spraying if possible before the foliage comes in early spring (for leaf-curl later sprayings are useless). Any sprayings should be repeated fortnightly, which is the average period taken by the spores of mildew and black spot, for instance, to develop. **Bordeaux Powder**, used as a dust, or as a liquid spray (1 lb. makes up to 10 gallons), and **Harola Lime Sulphur** (see above) are easily the best fungicides. The former can be mixed with a poison and a contact spray to form an all-purpose spray. The latter needs only a poison spray.

Flowers of Sulphur dusted over the plants every 10-14 days during early spring to late autumn will check mildew. The fumes are powerfully effective during warm weather.

As many of these preparations are of a poisonous nature, keep them away from children and domestic animals. Further, carefully wash all mixing utensils and pumps after use, and all fruit, vegetables, etc., before use.

For further useful information on Insect Pests and Fungous diseases, see YATES' GARDEN GUIDE (1/—, postage free).

For prices and particulars of all spraying preparations, Spray Pumps, Dust Guns, and sundries, write to—

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LIMITED, Seed Growers, Seed Merchants & Nurserymen

Letters: Box 2707-C, G.P.O. 184-186 Sussex St., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

YATES' FARM CALENDAR

Approximate times for sowing are denoted by: †For moderately warm climates where Oranges thrive. *For cool climates, say where English Fruits thrive.

The most suitable times for sowing are very largely influenced by local conditions and seasons, and these and any local experience available should always be taken into consideration.

FARM SEEDS	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	..	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..
Barley, Cape and Skinless	†*	†*	†*	†*	†*	†*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Barley, English	†*	†*	†*	†*	†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beet, Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..
Beet, Silver (Field)	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..
Buckwheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†*	†*	..
Canary	..	*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrot (Field)	..	†	†	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..
Cabbage (Cattle)	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
Chicory	..	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..
Clover (Sorts)	..	*	†*	†*	†*	..	..	*	*	..	..	..
Couch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†*	†*	†
Cow Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	†
Grasses, Pasture	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	..	*	*	..	..	..
Kale, Thousand Headed	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
Kale, Chou Moellier	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
Linseed (Flax)	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†	†*	..	..	..	..
Lucerne	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..
Lupins	..	†*	†*	†*	†	†	†*	†*	†*	*	*	..
Maize, for Grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	†
Maize, for Fodder	†	†	†	..	..	..	..	..	†	†*	†*	†*
Mangel	..	†	†	..	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†	..
Mangel, Half Sugar	..	†	†	..	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†	..
Millet (see Sorghum)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..
Melon, Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	..	..
Oats, for Fodder	*	†*	†*	†*	†*	*	†*	†*	†	..	..	..
Oats, for Grain and Hay	..	†	†*	†*	†*	†*	†	†	..	..	..	..
Paspalum	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	†	†	†*	†*	†*
Peanuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	..
Peas, Field, for Fodder	..	†*	†*	†*	†	†	†*	†*	*	..	..	..
Peas, Field, for Soiling	..	†*	†*	†*	†	†	†*	†*	*	..	..	..
Peas, for Garden	†	†	†	†	†	†*	†*	†*	†*	*	*	†
Peas, for Market	†	†	†	†	†	†*	†*	†*	†*	*	*	†
Pumpkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	..
Potatoes	†*	†	†	..	..	..	†	†*	†*	†*	*	*
Rape	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	†*	†*	..	..	..	..
Rye Corn	†*	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhodes Grass	†	†	†	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†
Sainfoin	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltbush	..	..	†	†	†	..	..	†	†	†	..	..
Shallots	..	†	†	†	†	†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheeps Burnet	..	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	†*	†*	..	..	..
Sorghums and Millets—												
Fodder Varieties	†*	†	..	..	.	..	..	..	†	†*	†*	†*
Millet, Broom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†*	†*	..
Grain Sorghums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	..
Soy Beans	†	..	..	..	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	†*
Sudan Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†*	†*	†*
Sunflower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	..
Swede	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
Tagosaste	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..
Tares	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	†	†	†	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	..	..	..
Turnip (Field)	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velvet Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	†	†	†
Wallaby Grass (Danthonia)	..	..	†*	†*	†*	..	..	†*	†*	..	..	..
Wheat, for Fodder	..	*	†*	†*	†*	..	..	†*	†*	..	..	..
Wheat, for Grain	..	..	..	†*	†*	†*	†*	..	..	..	..	..

ALL YATES' FARM SEEDS ARE CLEANED, GRADED AND TESTED.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD. Sussex Street, SYDNEY

SHELLING PRINT., SYDNEY

G.P.O. Box 2707 C. Telegrams: "Seedsman," Sydney.